

MISCELLANEOUS.

81. *On Vaccination Repeated on the same Individuals.* By Dr. DORNBLUTH.—In thirty-four children, aged from one to thirteen years, and who had good scars from vaccination, a second vaccination did not produce a true pustule in one. They had only papulae, if we except a child five years of age, who had been properly vaccinated two years before, and in whom a pustule was developed similar in its progress from the third to the eighth day to that of the vaccine, but it was more transparent, bluish, had an imperfect areola, and dried promptly on the ninth and tenth days. If we except a small papula in an infant who had been formerly vaccinated, no effect was produced in individuals, some of whom had been, and others of whom had not been vaccinated, who were vaccinated with the lymph of this pustule.

The results of a third vaccination of fifty individuals did not differ from those of a second; they were the same also from the reiterated vaccination of adult subjects who had been properly vaccinated twelve years and upwards before. Two of these individuals had pustules very similar in every respect to true vaccine, but they left no scar. Dr. D. has not ascertained whether the lymph of these pustules will produce a good vaccine pustule. Of two hundred and thirty-four who had been previously vaccinated, a pustule was produced in three only by a second vaccination.

Vaccination performed in sixteen persons who had had the natural or inoculated small-pox from fifteen to forty years before, produced only papulae more or less ephemeral in their duration, in ten; in four there were false vaccine pustules, finally two others had pustules which could not be distinguished from true vaccine. Persons who had been previously vaccinated, or who had had the small-pox, on being vaccinated with the lymph from one of these individuals, had no pustules; but a child vaccinated with the lymph from the other individual took the vaccine and a pustule was produced, which might serve for a new vaccination.—*Bulletin des Sciences Médicales* for July, 1827, from the *Journ. des Prakt. Heilkunde*, Nov. and Dec. 1826.

82. *Account of a Varioloid which prevailed in an Establishment for Instruction at Berlin.* By Dr. STOSCH.—This disease was brought into the institution by a young man, sixteen years of age, who came fifteen days before from Colberg, where the small-pox and varioloid prevailed. His disease had all the characters of true small-pox, although he had a vaccine cicatrix on one of his arms. In the space of two months and a half, forty pupils were successively attacked with the disease, which in some appeared in a mild, but in others in a most violent form, presenting all the appearances of small-pox; in others again it assumed all the intermediate grades of violence. All the individuals affected had been vaccinated in their infancy. No constant relation could be observed between the number and form of the vaccine cicatrices and the violence of the disease, some individuals with perfect cicatrices being affected in the most violent manner, while others with irregular and imperfect cicatrices had it much milder. All those affected were between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years, and among these the oldest had the disease most violently.

83. *Pharmaceutical School of St. Petersburg.*—This school, which has existed since 1822, has recently, by the generous patronage of the minister of the interior, been endowed with a botanical garden, which soon will rival the finest and most complete of the kind in Europe. It was planned by M. Fischer, one of the greatest botanists in Russia, who is now director, and is the same who arranged the fine garden at Varintha, in the neighbourhood of Moscow. The garden at St. Petersburg already reckons upwards of eleven thousand species and eighty thousand single plants.—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, July, 1827.

84. *Insanity*.—Dr. G. LOSTRITTO, Physician to the Insane Hospital at Aversa, has given an interesting summary of the cases admitted into that institution from 1814 to 1824. He states that one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five patients were received during the ten years, of whom the greater number were in 1822-23, arising from the revolution and popular commotions at that epoch. In general there are more insane patients in the summer months—this agrees with observations made in Paris and London; as to age, the greatest proportion of cases occur between the twentieth and thirtieth years, and particularly at the latter. In Naples, males are more frequently the victims of insanity than females—this remark is also applicable to all Italy and Spain. In Naples insanity is frequently the consequence of febrile diseases, particularly of intermittents; but in general is attributable to moral causes. Monomania is the most frequent; from one thousand four hundred and thirty patients, seven hundred and eighty-three were monomaniacs. Dr. Lostritto has found that general maniacs were more readily cured than any of the other species, being about three in ten in men, and five in seventeen in woman; he also observes that more recoveries take place in April than in any other part of the year.

The relative mortality of the sexes is about equal, and the general mortality about one-fourth. The general causes of death at the hospital at Aversa are dry gangrene, exanthematous fevers, and cachectic disorders.—*Journal des Progrès*, Vol. V. 1827.

85. *Medical Statistics*.—Proportion of births. In Leghorn the proportion of births to the inhabitants are one in twenty-six—in Paris one in thirty—in London one in thirty-two—in St. Petersburg and Copenhagen one in twenty-one. It also appears that the greatest number of births occur in January and March, and the fewest in June and August.—*Journal des Progrès*, Vol. V.

86. *Pulmonary Abscess*.—Dr. CHAMBERS asserts, in the *London Medical and Physical Journal*, for September, 1827, that during the fifteen years that he has been physician to St. George's Hospital, the number of deaths from pulmonary disease has amounted to above six hundred, and that the bodies of all these persons, with a very few exceptions, have been carefully examined after death, and amongst them, according to the best of his recollection, there have been found only three cases of pure phlegmonous abscess in the lungs. During this period also, many individuals with diseases of the lungs, have left the hospital, after receiving various degrees of relief; amongst these, three or four instances of pulmonary apostema have perfectly recovered. So that out of many hundred cases of pulmonary disease, not more than six or seven have occurred of true phlegmonous abscess; of which it may be remarked, that at least one-half terminated favourably.